

THOMAS G. NEWMAN,

Vol. XXVI. Oct. 25, 1890. No. 43.

### EDITORIAL BUZZINGS.

"In the World is darkness, So we must shine; You in your little corner, And I in mine."

Will You go to the International next week, at Keokuk?

If Feeding the bees is necessary, no time should be lost in supplying them with food for winter stores.

Considerable Honey, in some localities, has been gathered during the past few weeks—and there, feeding will be unnecessary.

E. L. Pratt has removed from Marlboro, Mass., to Beverly, Mass., an excellent location for bees only a few miles from Salem on the eastern division of the Boston & Lowell railroad.

The Autumn Convocation of apiarists in Switzerland occurs at the same time as the Convention of the International at Keokuk, Iowa. It opens at the Hotel de France, in Lausanne, on Thursday, Oct. 30, at 10 a.m. We are reminded of the Convocation of the same society we attended eleven years ago, at the same place, and of the many excellent apiarists we there met for the first, and, perhaps, for the last time in our lives. M. de Ribeaucourt, the President, and M. Ed. Bertrand, the Secretary, we remember with more than ordinary pleasure, and we hope that the Convocation of the present autumn will be exceedingly pleasant and profitable.

Mclissa, the honey-plant introduced to apiarists by A. C. Tyrrel, was exhibited at the Nebraska State Fair, and by a reporter was very much misrepresented—claiming that Prof. C. E. Bessey stated that it belonged to the sunflower family, and its name was "actinomeris squarossa." To this Mr. Tyrrel replied through the World-Herald, from which we copy the following:

It is not true that the plant in question belongs to the sunflower family, neither is its title "actinomeris squarossa," nor is it the first, eighth, or sixteenth cousin of the sunflower. It belongs to the mint family, as will be shown by the following partial description of libiatæ mint family: Chiefly herbs with aromatic herbage, square stems; opposite simple leaves, more or less two-lipped corolla (whence the name of the order, at once distinguished from all the related family by the deeply four-parted ovary), as if four ovaries around the base of a common style, ripening into as many seedlike nutlets or akene, each containing a single seed. As in all these families, there are two lobes belonging to the upper, and three to the lower lip of the corolla.

Flowers from the axils of the leaves or bracts, usually in cymose clusters, or running into terminal racemes or spikes. Stamens four, parallel and ascending, and projecting from a notch on the upper side of the corolla. Nutlets reticulated and pitted, obliquely fixed by the inner side near the base.

My plant differs from actinomeris squarossa very materially; in spreading involucre, irregular rays, broadly winged akene, growing 4 to 10 feet high is a perennial, and flowers in September.

The plant I call melissa in our rich bottom land and highly manured, never grows to exceed 2 feet and 10 inches in height, and usually blooms about July 10, and is an annual.

an annual.

I am "proud of my pet," for I was awarded a medal at the Paris Exposition on a gallon of melissa honey, the only one awarded on that class of honey in the world, which speaks volumes for the merits of the "weed" as a honey-producing plant. And I should think that all loyal Nebraska apiarists, and others interested in any growing industry, would be proud of the fact that any article of commerce produced in the State, and brought into the sharpest competition with the whole civilized world, should possess sufficient merit to entitle the exhibitor to receive the prize.

Of course, Prof. Bessey never made any such statement. Prof. T. J. Burrill, of Illinois, and Prof. Chas. R. Barnes, of Wisconsin, state emphatically: "The plant is Melissa officinalis." That settles it. But some reporters have very erroneous ideas, and persist in making all the trouble they can—anything for a sensational article.

Mr. Tyrrel writes us as follows about his honey crop: "If reports are true, I have taken more than three times as much honey, per colony, as any bee-keeper in Nebraska."

Let A11 who can do so, make arrangements to go to Keokuk next week, and enjoy "the honey feast" with us. We expect to be on hand at the opening, and remain until the close, and shall be pleased to meet the reader there.

The Season in England.—Mr. W. T. Crawshaw, of Welwyn, England, writes us as follows:

I see your report in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, that the honey season in England is a failure. It has not been a failure with me, as I have had an average of 30 pounds per colony. I have taken 67 pounds from one in a Simmins' new hive (the non-swarming hive). As far as I can learn, bees have done fairly well in this district; if the wet weather had not set in during the latter part of June and the beginning of July, this would have been a grand honey year. W. T. Crawshaw.

All we know about it, is that the British Bee Journal stated that the wet weather had greatly injured the honey crop, which is also confirmed by Mr. Crawshaw. We remarked that the opposite (a drouth) had made the honey crop a failure in America. We are glad to know that the honey crop in Herefordshire is not so bad—but that may not be a fair representation of the whole of England. We have localities in America where an excellent yield is reported—but on the whole, we have only about one-fourth of a crop.

The Illinois State Fair was opened on Sept. 30, but it has been a long time since there was a good exhibit of bees and honey at a State Fair in Illinois. Some way or other the bee-keepers of this State do not believe in exhibits of honey, or else the premiums are too small to call out an exhibit that will be creditable. Mrs. L. Harrison, in the *Prairie Farmer*, gives her impressions of the honey exhibit this year, in these words.

Of course bee and honey exhibits have superior attractions for me over anything else, and thither I wended my way. I found a few congenial spirits, and enjoyed a hearty hand-shaking all around. Illinois bee-keepers have very little to show, but Iowa has come to the rescue with a fine display. One exhibitor from that State could fill the whole space allotted to the industry by the State Fair Association. This exhibitor has white clover honey in sections, and extracted in cute little glass pails too expensive for the general market.

One exhibitor of this locality has Mason jars of dark wine-colored honey gathered in June. He thinks that it was gathered from raspberry, and it is of fine flavor. It is humiliating, but Iowa, no doubt, will bear away the blue.

Bees and queens are on exhibition, and attract considerable attention. Timid persons give them a wide berth, although they are securely caged.

Fumes of Sulphur will again do their deadly work in many places this fall. A visitor at this office a few days ago, said he was going to kill 100 colonies; and in his neighborhood about 1,000 colonies will share the same fate. This has been decided upon, rather than to provide them with winter stores, as they had gathered none.

Clubs of 5 New Subscriptions for \$4.00, to any addresses. Ten for \$7.50.

### GLEAMS OF NEWS.

Indiana State Fair .- The Bee and Honey Exhibit at this Fair was the largest ever made in the State. The list of premiums awarded are furnished us by Julius Moesch, and are as follows:

Queen bees—1st premium, Julius Moesch; 2d, Walter S. Pouder. Extracted honey—1st premium, R. S. Russell; 2d, Julius Moesch. Comb honey—1st, J. C. Zimmerman; 2d, R. S. Russell.

Display of honey, the product of one piary—1st, Geo. H. Kirkpatrick; 2d, J. Zimmerman.

Display of wax-1st, Walter S. Pouder; 2d, Aaron Hunt.

2d, Aaron Hunt.
 Display of Apiarian supplies—1st, Geo.
 H. Kirkpatrick; 2d, J. C. Zimmerman.
 Apparatus for the manufacture of comb foundation—1st, J. C. Zimmerman; 2d, Geo. H. Kirkpatrick.

foundation for brood-nest-1st. Comb Julius Moesch; 2d, Walter S. Pouder. Comb foundation for surplus—1st, Walter S. Pouder; 2d, Julius Moescb.

Honey-extractor-1st, Aaron Hunt; 2d, J. C. Zimmerman.

Solar wax-extractor-1st, J. C. Zimmer-

man; 2d, Aaron Hunt.

Honey-vinegar—1st, Julius Moesch; 2d,
J. C. Zimmerman.

Sections-1st, Julius Moesch; 2d, Aaron

Display of wholesale packages and crates for honey—1st, Geo. H. Kirkpatrick; 2d, J. C. Zimmerman.

Display of retail packages for extracted honey—1st, Geo. H. Kirkpatrick; 2d, Walter S. Pouder.

Collection of honey plants—2d, a lady from Greensburg; 1st, Julius Moesch.

#### Importation of Oriental Bees. -Prof. A. J. Cook writes as follows on this subject:

Every bee-keeper knows that the bee-industry has been materially advanced by the importation of foreign bees—like the Italians, Carniolans, etc. No bee-keeper knows but that there are other bees that are far superior to any we yet have. Surely, it is not creditable to the enterprise of our time that the Orient is not made to show it a hand, and any superior hees that show its hand, and any superior bees that may be in existence in Africa, India, may be in existence in Africa, India, Ceylon, Philippine Islands brought here for our use and test.

Private enterprise should not be called to do this. We have few Joneses—few men that could do it. It seems to me that our Government should take the work in hand.

I have recently had an interview with the Government officials, and received no slight encouragement. The Government could do this with but a small outlay, and might confer a great benefit on our industry

It has been suggested to me that the bee-keepers memorialize the Hon. J. M. Rusk,

keepers memorialize the Hon. J. M. Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture. Bee-keepers can get what they ask for, if united.

I wish bee-keepers would think it over. I have requested President Taylor to bring the matter up at Keokuk. The Central Michigan Society acted in the matter yesterday, and the State Society will consider it next January.

A. J. Cook.

This is a good idea. We think that the International Society should take the initiative, and will reserve further remarks until then.

Spraying Fruit Trees .- A year ago Mr. C. A. Huff, of Clayton, Mich., wrote to us about the following paragraph which was in the price-list of the Green Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.:

Ten years ago but few plums were grown. Fruit-growers supposed that the curculio was unconquerable. But it appears that the curculio is as easily destroyed as any other insect, and now plum growing is a great success and very profitable. A spray of very weak Paris-green water thrown upon the foliage at blossoming time also again a faw week leter. ing time, also again a few destroys the curculio. weeks later.

We commented upon it thus on page 691 of the BEE JOURNAL for Nov. 2, 1889 :

"Mr. C. A. Huff, of Clayton, Mich., wrote them that their advice would do great damage by poisoning bees if the sprinkling be done while the trees are in bloom. would call their attention to the matter, and present to their notice this fact, that should the bees gather the poisoned honey, and it be eaten, much damage would result in a way that would be very unpleasant for them.

"Besides, the insect does not damage the blossom. The fruit is injured; and spraythe blossoms is useless. The time to spray the trees is just after the blossoms fallthen it will kill the insect-pest, and do no damage to bees or honey.

"The Green Nursery Company have no doubt innocently fallen into error, and will cheerfully make the correction in the next edition of their Circular, now that their attention is called to the matter."

The fact that the Green' Nursery Company have printed the same paragraph in their price-list for this Fall, shows that we estimated them too charitably. We certainly thought that they would gladly make the correction in future editions. when their attention had been called to the blunder. We now call upon them again to do so-and have written them privately for the second time, so that they may be sure to see it, even if they should not have noticed the paper sent them with the paragraph marked.

It is a very serious matter, and any honorable firm (such as we deemed the company to be) would find delight in changing off an erroneous statement for a truthful one especially when that "statement" takes the form of giving ADVICE !

We hope that this notification will cause them to take the matter in hand at once, and that they will make all amends for their past blunder, and negligence!

ATER .- Since the above was "set up" in type, we have received the following from Mr. Chas. A. Green, in answer to our letter:

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1890.

DEAR SIR:—We made correction at the time in our Fruit Grower. The Catalogue for fall was printed from former electrotyped plates, hence the mistake, as we had forgotten about it, and did not read the lectrotyped matter.

As far as our advice was good for fruit, it was correct. It simply was death to the bees, which question we did not consider at all, but gladly do so now, and thank you for your zeal. Chas. A. Green, Manager.

Yes, it is "death to the bees," and as they cannot speak for themselves, we speak for them. We hope Mr. Huff will find it all right in the spring catalogue of the "Green Nursery Company." If not, we will try again.

Last Week we gave a list of the premiums at the Rhode Island Fair on bees and honey. The New England Homestead remarks thus about the excellent exhibit made by Prof. Cushman :

The apiary exhibit attracted immediate attention. It was undoubtedly the best ever shown in the East. This industry is ever shown in the East. This industry is as yet in its infancy in the State, but is fast coming to the front. To do all in its power to help, the State Experiment Station at Kingston has established an apiary department, under the charge of Prof. Samuel Cushman. This Station is one of a few, if not the only one, that makes a specialty of this work. Prof. Cushman had a valuable illustrative exhibit, which included 12 standard hives of different parts. a valuable illustrative exhibit, which included 12 standard hives of different patterns, such as are used by bee-keepers in different parts of the country. Also about 100 pounds of extracted honey in tall, cylindrical glass jars with nickled and screw caps, to show how honey can be put up in the most attractive shape to sell. The label was specially worthy of examine. The label was especially worthy of examination and copying by bee-keepers, as it gives plain and simple directions to the buyer how to store honey in the best condition.

### CLUBBING LIST.

We Club the American Bee Journal for a year, with any of the following papers or books, at the prices quoted in the LAST column. The regular price of both is given in the first column. One year's subscription for the American Bee Journal must be sent with each order for another paper or book:

Price of both. Club.

1	1 race of books. Comm
1	The American Bee Journal\$1 00
	and Gleanings in Bee-Culture       2 00       1 75         Bee-Keepers' Guide       1 50       1 40         Bee-Keepers' Review       1 50       1 40         The Apiculturist       1 75       1 65         Bee-Keepers' Advance       1 50       1 40         Canadian Bee Journal       2 00       1 80         The 7 above-named papers       5 25       5 00
	and Langstroth Revised (Dadant) 3 00. 2 75 Cook's Manual (1887 edition) 2 25. 2 00 Quinby's New Bee-Keeping. 2 50. 2 25 Doolittle on Queen-Rearing. 2 00. 1 75 Binder for Am. Bee Journal. 1 60. 1 75 Binder for Am. Bee Journal. 1 60. 2 00 Root's A B C of Bee-Culture 2 25. 2 10 Farmer's Account Book. 4 00. 2 20 Western World Guide. 1 50. 1 30 Heddon's book, "Success," 1 50. 1 35 Convention Hand-Book. 1 50. 1 33 Convention Hand-Book. 1 50. 1 33 Convention Hand-Book. 1 50. 1 30 Weekly Inter-Ocean. 2 00. 1 75 Toronto Globe (weekly). 2 00. 1 70 History of National Society. 1 50. 1 25 American Poultry Journal. 2 25. 1 50 The Lever (Temperance). 2 00. 1 75 Orange Judd Farmer. 2 00. 1 65
	Farm, Field and Stockman. 200 165

Do not send to us for sample copies of any other papers. Send for such to the publishers of the papers you want.

### Song of Bird and Bee.

Written for the Backwood's Magazine BY C. M. O'NEIL.

The night is come with all her silver train, The moonlight steeps the sea; The hour is come that I can rest again, And dream of thee.

The air is still, the western sky is gold. And far on lawn and lea
The shadows bring the happy thought of old,
And dreams of thee.

The sweetest hour of summer day is ended; The song of bird and bee
To the still time their influence is lending, And sing of thee.

### UERIES REPLIES.

### Losing Swarms when the Queens Have Clipped Wings.

Written for the American Bee Journal

QUERY 735 .- Is there much danger of losing queens with clipped wings not watched closely, and permitted to swarm naturally ?—K.

Yes.-H. D. CUTTING.

Yes.-DADANT & SON.

Yes, sir. -- JAMES HEDDON.

Most assuredly.—J. M. HAMBAUGH.

They need to be pretty closely watched. M. Mahin.

Yes, unless the hive is close to the ground.

-G. M. DOOLITTLE.

I do not know. We do not practice "clipping."—Mrs. L. Harrison.

Not if the hives are properly placed—not less than 6 or 8 feet apart each way, and so that the queen can crawl back.—A. B. Mason.

Yes, if the bee-keeper is not on hand to attend to them.—G. L. TINKER.

It depends upon the location. If the ground about the apiary is infested with ants, there would be great danger.—J. P. H. Brown.

I have lost a good many. If the hives were 10 feet apart, I think that very few would be lost.—C. C. MILLER.

There is some danger, especially if the hives are raised some distance from the ground.—C. H. DIBBERN.

Yes, considerable, unless a little care is exercised. It is easy to watch and prevent any such loss.—A. J. Cook.

The queen generally returns to her own hive if the entrance is accessible to her. Occasionally she would get into another hive, if within 4 or 5 feet.—R. L. TAYLOR.

At the time of swarming, queens with clipped wings must be watched, as not only they may get lost in the grass, or be killed by neighboring bees, but I have often had them killed by the bees of her hive, after 3 or 4 attempts at swarming.—P. L. VIALLON.

I think there is. Some think differently. The question is a "mooted" one with beekeepers, and will never be decided positively, or to the satisfaction of everybody.

—J. E. Pond.

Perhaps there is some danger. It would depend upon, first, how near to the ground the hives were, and whether it would be easy for the queen to crawl back; and second, proximity to other hives.—Eugene

They are not as often lost, as one would naturally suppose when relying on theory instead of actual practice. It is proper to know and understand, that if a colony of of bees, bent on swarming, is neglected when their queen is unable to follow them, they will supersede her, and rely on the brood of the young queen to give them a glorious tilt at swarming, or casting afterswarms. I wish to say here, that the plan of clipping the queen's wing is perfectly practicable, but the bees must have prompt attention.—G. W. DEMAREE.

There is danger, of course. But if the

There is danger, of course. But if the There is danger, of course. But if the hive rests on the ground, the queen will get to her own hive, pretty generally, at the usual time of swarming. Watching will be necessary to prevent "queens with clipped wings" being superseded, when the bees find that their queen cannot follow them. At such times they often become disgusted and conclude the gueen have and conclude to supersede the queen having clipped wings, if not watched and prevented.—The Editor.

Swarms in October.-Mr. Roscoe Laubach, of Indianola, Iowa, on Oct. 11, 1890, wrote as follows:

What does it mean when bees swarm in October? My grandfather had one swarm to-day. They came out and flew around awhile, and finally lit on the limb of an apple tree, about 6 or 7 feet from the ground. They were hived, and then they came out again and lit on the same limb. What does this mean? I am young, and I have one colony of bees. My grandfather has 12 colonies, and he is caring for 14 colonies for another man. colonies for another man.

The bees left the hive because they were dissatisfied with their surroundings. They were probably short of provisions, and swarmed out, prompted by self-preservation, hoping to find some place more promising for the future. If you give them a frame or two of honey, and if possible some brood, they will no doubt remain.-ED.]

Statistical. - An exchange contains the following figures on bees, bee-keepers and beeswax. Some of the items appear rather large, but they may be correct. It reads thus :

Careful estimates put the number of bee-keepers in the United States at 350,000; over 10,000 of this number keep more than 500 bives each. The value of the than 500 hives each. The value of the honey produced by them in 1889 was over \$100,000,000, and the value of the beeswax produced for the same year exceeded \$17,000,000. Many tons of wax were manufactured into comb foundation to be manufactured into comb foundation to be used by the bee-keepers in their own apiaries, as it is fully demonstrated that the use of foundation in the apiaries very largely increases the yield of honey. There is little doubt that in the very near future the bee-keeper will use all the wax he produces for comb foundation. One firm made 64,000 pounds of it lest year and found 64,000 pounds of it last year, and found sale for it at home.

### Convention Notices.

The 8th semi-annual meeting of the Susque-hanna County Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at Montrose, Pa., on Thursday, May 7, 1891. H. M. SEELEY, Sec.

The next meeting of the Turkey Hill Bee-Keepers' Association, will be held at the Turkey Hill Grange Hall, near Wilderman's Station, three miles southeast of Belleville, Ills., on Oct. 30, 1880. All interested in bee-keeping are cordially invited. A. Fehre, Sec.

The International Convention will be held in the G. A. R. Hall, Estes House, Keokuk, Iowa, Oct. 29, 30 and 31,

#### PROGRAMME.

First Day-Wednesday, Oct. 29.

9:00 a.m.—Call to order. Reception of new Members. Payment of Dues. Appointment of Committees for Question-Box and other purposes.

10:00 A.M.—Address of Welcome—J. E. Craig, Mayor of Keokuk.

RECESS.

11:00 A.M.—"Fifty Years' Progress in Api-culture."—Thomas G. Newman, Editor of the American Bee Journal, Chicago.

QUESTION-BOX.

1:30 P.M.—"Apicultural Journalism."—W. Z. Hutchinson, Editor of the Bee-Keepers' Review, Flint, Mich.

DISCUSSION.

3:00 P.M.—President's Address.—Hon. R. L. Taylor, Lapeer, Mich.

3:30 P.M.—"Honey Pasturage of the United States."—A. I. Root, Editor of Gleanings in Bee-Culture, Medina, Ohio.

DISCUSSION.

QUESTION-BOX.

7:00 P.M.—"Apiarian Exhibit at the Coming Chicago International Fair."—Dr. A. B. Mason, Auburndale, Ohio.

DISCUSSION.

QUESTION-BOX.

Second Day-Thursday, Oct. 30. 8:30 A.M.—"What I don't know about Bee-Keeping."—Dr. C. C. Miller, Marengo, Ills.

DISCUSSION.

11:00 A.M.—Condensed Reports of the Affiliated Associations in regard to Crops and Prospects.

QUESTION-BOX.

1:30 P.M.—"Is it best to use full sheets of Foundation in Brood and Surplus Frames?"— Eugene Secor, Forest City, Iowa.

DISCUSSION.

3:00 P.M.—"Fixed Frames versus Suspended rames."—Ernest R. Root, Medina, Ohio.

DISCUSSION.

7:00 P.M.—"The conditions necessary to insure a Honey Crop."—Prof. A. J. Cook, Agricultural College, Mich.

DISCUSSION

OUESTION-BOX.

Third Day-Friday, Oct. 31.

8:30 A.M.—Business of the Association. Secretary's and Treasurer's Reports. Election of Officers.

11:00 A.M.—"In an Apiary run for Honey only, are Italians or Hybrids preferable?"—C. F. Muth, Cincinnati, Ohio.

-Volunteer contributions from different sources.

3:00 P.M.—"The International Bee-Association. Its past and future."—W. F. Clarke, Guelph, Ont., Canada.

Guelph, Ont., Canada.

The Question-Box Committee will receive questions at any time, and will appoint different members to answer those that are deemed of sufficient interest or importance.

As this is the first meeting of this International Bee-Association held West of the Mississippi, it is hoped that the Western bee-keepers will make an effort to show what the West can do. "A number of ladies are expected, as usual. The essayists named in the programme will nearly all be present.

A special room on the same floor as the G. A. R. Hall, has been secured for exhibits of bees or their products, or implements, and a special committee will report as to their merits. Articles for exhibition, if prepaid to Keokuk and addressed to the Secretary, will be delivered in the proper place free of charge.

The Hotel Keokuk, one of the best hotels in the West, a \$3.00 house, will take members at \$2.00 per day. The McCarty Boarding, in the Estes House, on same floor as the G. A. R. Hall, will board members at \$1.00 per day.

Parties wishing to attend will be freely furnished all necessary information. Reduced Railroad Rates are not to be had.

C. P. DADANT, Secretary,

Hamilton, Ills.

#### Autumn Thoughts.

Written for the Illustrated Home Journal BY IDALIA TREGELLAS.

The dew-drops are glistening on flower and leaf. The blue-jay and robin are talking together; The summer was lovely, but it seemed, ah, so brief, And now we are watching the gay autumn weather

The hickory is dressed all in vellow and brown. And the ripe nuts are falling from every bough; The rock-maple tree wears a golden crown The Frost kissed it last night-the Sun's kissing it

The leaves of the sassafras whisper and rustle, As they sprinkle the green grass all over with red. The Elm scolds the Wind so, because he will bustle, That the gray squirrel peeps out to hear what is said.

The golden-rod fringes the roadside with yellow, The asters are crimson and pink in the wood. The "niggar-head" nods like a jolly old fellow The Wahoo and sumac are gleaming like blood.

The woodland brook murmurs "good-by" to the flowers,

As it glides over stones and around moss-grown

The brown-thrush has left us for pleasanter bowers, And the chipmunk a lesson has learned from the Astoria, Ills.

### CORRESPONDENCE

### WINTERING.

### How to Properly Pack Bees for the Winter.

Written for the American Bee Journal BY C. W. DAYTON.

The best substance for packing bees is ground cork; next is forest leaves. and then comes oat-chaff.

One or the other of these substances should be placed over the clusters in a manner and in sufficient quantity to admit of a slow draft upward through it. The draft should be slow—not enough to waste the heat from the bees. Where there is not a draft upward, the cold penetrates from above, and meets the warmth from the bees; and at the point of meeting the condensation of moisture takes place. Following this condensation of moisture, comes the accumulation moisture.

If the packing over the bees is 6 inches thick, and the condensation of moisture takes place 3 inches above the lower edge of the packing, the packing at that point becomes wet, and forms an impervious roof to the broodnest, and ends all upward ventilation when the condensation and accumulation of moisture will extend toward the bees until it will be found adhering to the inner wall of the brood-chamber in small particles at first, and large drops later on, until the drops become of sufficient size to trickle down upon culation through it. the combs, souring the honey in open

cells, or invading the cluster of the bees.

I have watched many colonies wintering in hives that were provided with impervious coverings to the brood-nests, to prevent upward circulation, where it required two months for the moisture to become visible to the eye, and two months more to produce ordinary-sized drops of water, which finally loosened their hold on the ceiling, and dropped directly into the cluster. This caused a disturbance; the disturbance produced more warmth, and the increase of warmth brought more condensation of moisture. Such condensed moisture is largely a question of time, whether the colonies are situated in a cellar or out-of-doors.

Bees possess a marked instinct of cleanliness. When this moisture drops into the cluster of bees, in the neighborhood where the earliest brood is likely to be reared, it is taken up by the bees with the expectancy of carrying it from the hive. As such oppor-tunities seldom occur during our Northern winters, the water is retained in the stomach of the bees, and in time causes indigestion and consequent This is the overloaded intestines. nature of nine-tenths of the cases of bee-diarrhea.

I have experimented along this line in a somewhat artificial manner-by allowing a colony, having a comb of brood to protect, to remain in an uncovered hive during two days of rainy weather, when the colony showed unmistakable symptoms of diarrhea. At the same time other colonies were given strange combs containing no brood, and the bees remained healthy. If the disease was not caused by the bees taking up and holding the water that ran on the brood, then what did cause the disease?

There is no general rule to be given as to the proper amount of absorbent or packing to use. This must be determined by the kee-keeper who must learn from his own experience to properly apply the idea.

Some apply this method of ventilation to prevent the condensation of moisture within the brood-chamber, by raising the edge of the honey-board so as to leave a narrow crack at one side. All the plans tend toward the slow or slight upward draft that carries the moisture onward, and finally out of the hive, and exceptional colonies here and there that winter without such draft may be said to have escaped by mere chance. Eight inches of forest leaves slightly pressed is usually about right. Four inches in depth of chaff, lightly thrown in, is right; but if it be pressed down, it may prevent the cir-

Clinton, Wis.

### CRITICISMS

### On Various Apiarian Questions of the Day.

Written for the American Bee Journal BY G. W. DEMAREE.

Very many things are published in our bee-periodicals which ought not to pass without honest and fair criticism. But few of us, however, fancy a task of that kind, because too many writers do not take kindly to even the fairest and most friendly criticisms. But it should be borne in mind that the beekeeping ranks are continually being filled up by beginners, as the business increases and the older ones retire or pass away. These beginners are entitled to protection. I hope that these remarks will exempt me from being charged with being a mere chronic "fault finder." Most persons who criticize the words and deeds of their fellows, are generally regarded in that light; but is it necessarily so? Are we willing to admit that honest criticism is out of place-a thing not possible among men?

#### THE TEASEL.

On page 660, we find a good illustration of the teasel, but the "facts" there given are not altogether the whole truth. In my locality, the wild teasel is often so perfect in its growth and maturity as to stick to the hands like steel hooks.

### QUEENLESS BEES AND DRONE-COMB.

Owing to several months of sickness on my part, the answers to queries for some weeks have not materialized, and for this reason I wish to say that the substance of Query No. 732 shows on its face that the querist is a novice in the science of bees, and ought not to be severely chided. It is so often told that queenless bees will build store or drone-comb, that the error he falls into is not surprising, seeing that so many practical honey-producers who answer his query have not tried the experiment, and have to guess at an answer.

Queenless bees, when left to their own instincts, nearly always build store or drone-comb; but when supplied with good worker foundation they draw it out just like bees do that have a good laying queen. I have often had the opportunity to see this done when practicing my "queenless system" of obtaining surplus honey.

#### COLORS OF BEES.

On page 662, we have a lesson on this subject. It is not a thing new to me—I have gone over these grounds quite a number of times in the past 15 years. "Very yellow bees" is generally the result of a mixture of blood with Cyprian and Syrian races, and the water-colored capping of comb honey is the result of filling the cells too full; that is, it is exaggerated economy in the bees that finish their capping in that way, You can verify the truth of this if you will, by placing a nice, white section of honey in the extractor basket, and turning it rapidly for a few minutes. The centrifugal force will drive or start the honey from its position in the cells, and press it close against the white capping, and will change the white to the water-color.

Speaking of color characteristics in bees, after all the experiments in "dark and mixed stripes," you will find the same thing in some of the freshly-imported queens of the Italian race. Many good bee-men will bear me out in this statement.

#### GOLDEN-ROD AS A HONEY-PLANT.

On page 663 are some things on this subject which need investigation. The several varieties of the golden-rods should be collected by some one or more of the authors of our best works on bee-culture, and classified and illustrated for future editions of their works. As a fall honey-plant, I have never seen but the one variety of the golden-rod. Certainly more information in regard to the several varieties of this plant is needed to establish it as a valuable honey-plant.

#### SURE METHOD OF INTRODUCING QUEENS.

On page 665, we have something "sure" on this important manipulation. Now the truth is, the same results can be obtained by placing the cage containing the queen to be introduced immediately with the bees with which she is to be introduced—I mean at the same time the queen is removed.

The safe way is to watch the behavior of the bees toward the queen in the introducing-cage. When the bees are found crawling quietly over the cage when it is first uncovered and brought to view, there is no danger in removing the stopper to the food department, and leaving the bees to liberate the queen by eating out the food. In my opinion, no tin should ever be used as a part of a queen-cage. Tin is cold," "slick," and condenses moisture. Wood is the best material, always. I do not mean to say that the writer on page 665 uses tin about his cages—he only speaks of the "thin lid" which does not necessarily mean tin.

### FEEDING BACK HONEY.

ing back-in fact, they are positively useless, if not a positive hindrance. The best condition is a standard broodchamber filled with brood and sealed honey. It is a well-known fact that bees breed but little when there is an overflowing in of honey. If the feeding back is rightly done, the bees will bend every energy to the work of storing the flow of honey, and let breeding go by default.

#### SYRIAN BEES.

On pages 666 and 667, inclusive, we have the reiteration of the often repeated mistake that a good, strong condition of a colony of bees is "no good" except when the fields are yielding nectar in surplus quantity. Is this true? Hold up your hands, ye old bee-men. Of course there are some "mental reservations" here, but they are hidden from the beginner. The bee-hive contains a "family," not a set of hired servants. Hence the a set of hired servants. illustrations given are fallacious, and misleading. I formerly entertained some such views, but time and experience have taught me that the "family" must have numbers as a foundation for future usefulness. Everything may be overdone, but they are most frequently nnderdone. I am no advocate of Syrian bees, neither am I an advocate of "contraction."

### Christiansburg, Ky.

### THE SEASON.

### Results of the Past, and Prospects for the Future.

Written for the Michigan Farmer BY GEO. E. HILTON.

I think the bee-keepers of Michigan have rarely started out with more enthusiasm, higher hopes, or better prospects-so far as could be prophesiedthan last spring. It is true the weather was a little backward, but bees in warm hives with plenty of stores built up rapidly, and when the fruit bloom came they were ready for it, but alas, where was the nectar? and echo answers, where?

That, with the delicious fragrance that is usually in company at this time, failed to materialize, and empty beehives then, and fruitless fruit trees now, are the result. From the time of fruit-bloom until about the 15th of June, all vegetation seemed to stand still, the weather was cool, and bees with hives full of young bees and On page 666 is an interesting article brood consumed their stores and broodon this subject. I wish to say that in my experiments I have found that all condition dwindled or died outright, queen "restrictors" or queen-excluders so that when white clover, blackberare unnecessary trapping when feed-

a rush, the bees were in no condition to store a surplus.

Usually the first ten days of clover bloom produce but little honey; this year it yielded in abundance as a few exceptional colonies demonstrated. Then came a succession of dry hot winds, never experienced in Michigan before, and the white yield ended.

Our only hope for light colored honey then was in the basswood; the trees were full of buds, and promised wonderfully; they opened from July 15 to 20, the hot winds continued, and the beautiful cream colored blossoms were turned brown in a single daythe trees were odorless as the result of

the nectar failing to materialize.

What next? Well, there was a large acreage of buckwheat sown, and the fall bloom of asters, golden-rod, etc., promised well; surely this condi-tion so adverse to the secretion of nectar will pass over, and we shall have one of those phenomenal fall yields; in the absence of white honey, dark will bring a good price, and our bees will go into winter quarters in good condition for the hard winter we should always prepare for. But the same conditions continue, and our last hope is crushed; the most of us find ourselves without honey to spread upon our own bread, to say nothing of honey to spread the bread of others.

What is the result? Why, simply honey is going to be appreciated as never before, that for the next few years it is going to bring good if not fabulous prices, as will also bees in the spring. Thousands of colonies will be destroyed this fall, and thousands more will, for lack of attention. die before "the roses bloom again," and to the bee-keeper who wears eternal vigilance" upon his brow, this means money.

If you have not done so, the first thing you do after reading this article, go and look your bees over carefully, and see that every colony has a queen and 25 or 30 pounds of honey. If you find some short, and you cannot possibly afford to buy stores for them, select 2 colonies that have not the requisite amount, and unite them by removing half of the combs from the colony containing the best queen, leaving those containing the most honey; spread them so that half of the best combs from the other colony may be alternated with the first, being careful to destroy the inferior queen.

If your hives are not so arranged that the bees can run in from the ground, so arrange them, and then shake the remaining bees from the poorer combs all down together; they will run in, and there will be but little if any quarreling.

Fremont, Mich.

### BEE-CULTURE.

### Advantages to be Found in the Keeping of Bees.

Read at the Texas Farmers' Institute BY MRS. SALLIE E. SHERMAN.

Did you ever think of it, why so many farmers all over our country, even here in our grand State of Texas, make so many failures, and fail to profit by past experience? They go plodding along with their heads down year after year, farming "just as father did" before them, without taking and reading good agricultural papers, or even reasoning and thinking for themselves, and profiting by past experience. This is an age of progress. We must be up and at work—not alto-gether with brawn and muscle, but with brain as well.

Too many think that they must number their acres in cultivation by the hundred, and plant cotton almost to the exclusion of everything else, instead of having fewer acres well diversified, and thoroughly cultivated, putting only the surplus in cotton.

Every farmer should have his nice orchard, garden, and poultry yard, with a few first-class cows, instead of so much scrub-stock, and perhaps last, but I will not say least, a few good colonies of bees to supply his table bountifully all the year with that purest and best of sweets with which God in His infinite wisdom has blessed His creatures on earth. He has spread out the carpet of beautiful flowers for us to feast our eyes upon-yea, He has done more, He has given us the wonderful honey-bee to gather the nectar from those beautiful flowers, and store it away in marvelously constructed cells of wax-not only enough for their own use, but a generous supply for the use of man, if properly and intelligently cared for.

But the bee and its product, in the eyes of a great many, are too small a thing to attract their attention; yet, from one colony and its increase, with the introduction of Italian queens, I have in the last ten years sold many thousands of pounds of honey, and never have been without it during all that time, after getting the first lot from the first hive.

I use honey for preserving, making jelly, jam, cake, etc.; in fact, I only have to buy sugar for coffee.

Now suppose all the honey that is secreted by the flowers in Texas was saved and used by our people, do you not think that there would be many a glad little heart, and many rosy little cheeks that are now sallow and languid? I now say without fear of suc-

is the most healthful sweet known to man, then why let it go to waste? Why sit around mourning and complaining of hard times? Get up and look around; save that which is going to waste; for I assure you that you will have plenty, and no more need of complaining. Put your wits to work, study and plan, and then work to those plans. Never say, "I can't," but instead say, "I'll try," and then keep trying-never give up!

I'll tell you that there is often more in the person, than in his surroundings. A small home, well cared for, is much more desirable than a large one botched over, and perhaps not all paid

We should always aim to live within our income. A person with plenty of "get up and git," and stick-to-ativeness, with a few colonies of bees can, in a few years time, earn a good living upon a very small plot of ground, especially if he will combine poultry-raising (or something of that kind) with bee-keeping.

A gentleman with whom I have dealt largely since I have been making a specialty of bee-keeping, had one colony of Italian bees in the city of New York, merely for experimental purposes at first. They, however, soon increased to quite a number. He then put them on top of a four story house in the busy city, and kept them there until they had increased to 100 colonies. He then put them on board a vessel, and sent them to Cuba.

Your own beautiful Williamson has the proud record of being the banner honey-producing county in our great State, and in 1888 brought in the snug sum of \$10.437, which is a considerable item in the people's purses; especially when we take into consideration the small (and to a great many insignificant) insect that gathered the 128,053 pounds of honey that would without their aid have been lost, and no one been benefited thereby. Then, I say, despise not small things, but rather learn from them the beautiful lessons of industry and economy.

In 1888, at my quiet little home in Salado, Bell county, my own 40 colonies gave me, over and above an abundant support for themselves, 6,000 pounds of honey, 100 pounds of wax, and 20 colonies increase—making an average of 150 pounds for each colony: Every pound of the honey I handled myself.

There are persons living here who used to know me in my dyspeptic days; they say that I "used to look like a bean-pole, but now more like a mountain." My good health is due to active out-door exercise, where I get cessful contradiction, that pure honey plenty of pure fresh air while working belief in witches and witchcraft?

with and amongst my bees, and to the almost constant use of honey.

There is no doubt about honey being one of the most healthful articles of diet that we can use. A friend of mine. a resident of this county, says that when his family have plenty of honey to eat, they are always healthy, and never have any doctor's bills to pay. When their honey gives out, they get sick right away. He seems to think that honey is a panacea for all the ills to which his family are subject. He carries a bottle of extracted honey in his pocket, and drinks it occasionally all through the ginning season, thus clearing his throat and lungs of all dust and lint with which they become clogged. It may be well for others to make a note of this, and be governed accordingly.

Bees are not only valuable for the honey and wax that they gather and produce, but are also one of the farmers' and horticulturists' very best friends, in distributing pollen from flower to flower, causing more perfect fertilization and better fruit as a result of their work in this line.

It is to be hoped, now that our governor has been made president of the A. and M. College, that he will at once take steps to see that apiculture (beeculture) is not entirely ignored at the College; but that it shall have the fostering care and attention that its importance demands, which I contend is almost, if not quite, co-equal with agriculture and horticulture.

Salado, Texas.

### BEES AND FRUIT.

### The Fertilization of Plants by Bees.

Report of U.S. Department of Agriculture BY SAMUEL CUSHMAN.

"APIPHOBIA .- The people of Wenham have voted that no bees shall be kept in town-the vote being directed against an extensive bee-keeper whose stock has been troublesome. Some say the action of the town is of doubtful constitutionality." — Boston Journal, 1868.

"The good people of Wenham have judged that bee-keeping and fruitraising are incompatible, and that bees are a nuisance!! We also notice that the bee-keeper 'whose stock has been troublesome,' advertises in the Salem Gazette, his farm for sale, consisting of three-quarters of an acre of tillage land containing from 75 to 100 pear trees, beside apple trees. The pear trees, in 1867, bore 30 bushels of choice standard fruit.'

"Have we gone back to the days of

"This disease, apiphobia as many call it, has affected mankind before. Among some of its attending symptoms are intense bigotry (sometimes leading to much persecution) and an unreasoning credulity, so that all sorts of horrible stories regarding these entomological monsters are eagerly believed. A little knowledge of Natural History is really the only antidote yet discovered against this fell disease. Prof. A. S. Packard, Entomologist (now of Brown University) in American Naturalist, 1869.

"ARE BEES INJURIOUS TO FRUIT ?"

"All the evidence given by botanists and zoologists who have specially studied the subject, shows that bees improve the quality and tend to increase the quantity of fruit. They aid the fertilization of flowers, and thus render the production of sound and well-developed fruit more sure. Many botanists think if it were not for bees and other insects, many plants would not fruit at all. What is the use of honey? The best observers will tell you it is secreted by the plant for the very purpose of attracting bees to the flowers or fruit. If all the bees were to be destroyed, I for one, a farmer, would prefer to go into some other business.

"Farmers know too well the injury various insects do; it is more difficult to determine the good done by hosts of beneficial insects. I believe every intelligent bee-keeper and naturalist will assent to the truth of the above remarks."—Prof. Packard in "American Naturalist," 1869.

"BEES vs. FRUIT.-It is high time, we may add, that the Peabody Academy of Science were in full operation in Essex county when one of its towns voted to abate the nuisance of bees, on the ground that they are injurious to fruit."

"As to the nectar of the red clover being out of reach of the honey-bee, it may be asked whether this be the case with the second crop, in which the flowers are generally rather smaller. The much better seed of the second crop is thought to be owing to the greater abundance of bumble-bees in the latter part of summer."—Prof. Gray, in "American Naturalist," 1869, page 160.

The Professor of Botany, Brown University, W. W. Bailey, says he has no doubt of the great value of bees in the fertilization of fruit and other crops."

That bees work on over-ripe or bruised peaches, pears, raspberries and grapes when no honey can be

left exposed where there are large numbers of both wasps and bees near. The housewife saves apples from further decay for a time, by cutting out the soft spots; may not bees do the same in some cases by removing the free juice from the soft and bruised parts of the fruit?

It is noticeable that peaches and other fruits decay most in wet seasons, and these seasons are usually the ones when most complaint is made against bees. Prof. McLain found that grapes hung in a hive of starving bees kept longer than those left on the vines.— Page 338, Agricultural Report, 1885.

Fruit juice is a source of disease to bees, and if secured in any quantity is liable to cause the loss of the colony in winter. It is for the interest of all bee-keepers to exclude such stores from the hives.

THE TESTIMONIES OF A FEW PRACTICAL GROWERS IN OUR STATE

might be of use here.

Mr. James A. Budlong, of Cranston, has grown cucumbers as a specialty for 40 years, and is of the firm of James A. Budlong & Son, the largest market gardeners in the State, if not in New England, especially as growers of cucumbers and pickle stock. He says, he would as soon try to raise a crop of cucumbers without water and manure, as without bees, in a closed greenhouse. Without them there would be no crop, they all run to vines, and the blossoms and small cucumbers drop off. With open windows he would expect part of a crop. He always places hives of bees in the greenhouses when the vines blossom. Furthermore, he says, for out-door crops, such as cucumbers, squashes, pumpkins, etc., he considers bees necessary though the wind does some of the work. A large apiary near by would not be unwelcome.

The greenhouse and garden products of Dexter Asylum, Providence, are probably next in extent to that of the Budlong Farm. Mr. F. B. Emmons, the one in charge of this work says he would get no cucumbers in greenhouses without bees. He thinks they are also of use in raising early melons. He has noticed that melons under hotbeds drop off until glass is removed or raised, also that squashes yield better since bees have been plenty about there. In his opinion they do not hurt fruit that is good for anything, though at times they work on pears, peaches, etc., that are soft. He believes wasps cut the fruit. He has noticed after very hard winters that there is hardly a bumble-bee to be seen, though sevfound, is admitted. Where such fruit eral years later they will be plenty. is of value, can be saved and dried or Thinks if bees were more plenty

be the gainers. On a stand built in a small walled-in garden patch were several hives of bees that had been of service in the greenhouse early in the

Isaac Hazard & Son, South street, Providence, raise cucumbers under glass to quite an extent, and inform us that they find it necessary to have a hive of bees where they can visit blossoms in order to get a paying crop.

Mr. N. D. Pearce, of Norwood, is probably the largest grower of peaches in the State. He marketed 500 baskets of peaches the past season, and would have sold 2,000 if the wet season had not spoiled most of the crop. He does not consider bees his enemies, though they often work on peaches unfit for market. As to their importance in fertilizing the peach bloom, or insuring a crop, he could not give any decided opinion from observation.

Mr. F. H. Perry, the Providence preserver of fruits in glass, and who also grows and exhibits grapes, said his grapes at one time were cracked and covered with bees, which were sucking the juice, and he gave them the blame, but having seen it in print that honey-bees do not cut or injure sound fruit, he noticed more particularly, and found a yellow striped insect, twothirds the size of the honey-bee, which might be the party doing the work, though bees were most plenty. Something punctured the grapes.

Robert Cushman, of Pawtucket, a prominent grower and exhibitor of different varieties of fruit, and especially grapes and pears, says he knows honey-bees work on cracked grapes and over-ripe peaches and pears, but says, "whether they ever break the sound skin of pears, peaches or grapes, I have no knowledge."

The Lewis Dexter Farm, near Lime Rock, has produced for many years, if it does not now produce, the greatest quantity and variety of pears for market, of any farm in the State, and it is a significant fact that in Mr. Dexter's day, and also while Mr. Plew (formerly Mr. Dexter's gardener), owned it, a half dozen or more hives of bees were a part of the live stock of the place.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Arkansas is, that bee-keeping is a legitimate business, and is not a nuisance, and that the city ordinance against bee-keeping in Arkadelphia is illegal and void. (June, 1889.) Some of the points in the defense of Judge Williams, who won the case before the court, may be summed up as follows:

Because people are afraid of bees, they are not a nuisance. They are no more liable to sting people than horses are to kick, or an ox to gore them, and canned, there might be some loss if through the State the farmers would no more of a nuisance than cows, horses, dogs and cats, and should have equal rights with them.

If because bees may sting they may be prohibited, then because cows may gore, dogs annoy the sensitive, by barking or biting, or running mad, we will also prohibit them.

Because vehicles may annoy by raising dust, or making a noise, or ani-mals may run away in harness, we prohibit them. No such power is necessary, or given to Legislators or municipal bodies. Bees are property, and entitled to protection.

#### CONCLUSION.

We believe, and have endeavored to show, that bee-keeping is of sufficient importance to deserve the encouragement and protection of the State.

That bees are of great service to growers of various crops, as well as profitable to their keepers for their honey and wax.

That honey-bees do not injure sound fruit, and that the damage done to unsound fruit must be comparatively

light. That to prohibit bee-keeping is unconstitutional, and that no one need refrain from keeping them on account of opposition due to ignorance, fear, jealousy, or the ill-will of their neighbors (though all reasonable precaution should be taken to prevent annoyance or accident).

That this prejudice against bees is sure to give way to public opinion in their favor.

That a widespread knowledge of bee-keeping would increase the products of the State.

Kingston, R. I.

### GERMANY.

### Its Laws on Apiculture-Progress in Bee-Culture.

Written for the American Bee Journal BY REV. STEPHEN ROESE.

Quite a number of German independent States have enacted laws for the protection of apiculture, thus aiding bee-associations by a certain stipulation, with the expectation that apiculture may keep pace with science and art, as a national industry. With this object in view, the question was presented to the 34th Wanderversamlung of the German Austro-Hungarian Bee-Association, at Regensburg, viz: How can bee-keeping be advanced to an important branch of industry?

Herr Roth, of Foerch (Baden), relieved his mind on this subject with a other facts, that the various governments of Germany had taken decided frauds, and lies.

steps for the advancement of horticulture, establishing nurseries all over the land, and the blessing of such institutions had brought industry among the people, and happiness to many hearts; and that apiculture was crying aloud for help and aid in this enlightened age of the world, to be permitted to keep pace with other branches of industry, promising a bountiful harvest to both stores and medical departments.

It is true, we have literature on apiculture for the advancement of this art, both theoretical and technical, among the country people, but these are insufficient to serve as a lever to lift this art and industry above the mire and sunken conditions, caused by low prices of honey and wax, winter losses, and spring dwindling.

The present age of the world, with its changeful atmosphere and climate, requires both theory and practice. If nurseries have the desired effect to improve fruit products, no less would nurseries in apiculture show to the public its golden fruits in food and Bee-keeping should be medicine. made a branch of study in our common schools-both boys and girls should understand the nature of the honey-bee, and its object of being called into existence by an All-Wise Creator, and the theoretical knowledge of the government in the hive would make early impressions, and lay a foundation in favor of law and order in many a youthful mind, and the proverb, "Go, thou sluggard, behold the industry of the ant, and learn," would leave lasting impressions in the minds of the rising generations through

The eloquent speeches of presidents of bee-associations are often worthy of admiration, and the essays and pointed instructions are highly appreciated by intelligent men and women. A Langstroth is reverenced for what he has done for the cause, and should have a place in the heart of every bee-keeper of the day, and not be in want, so near to his departure from among us. A Doolittle is admired for inventing a new method of queen-rearing and fertilizing; and a Root is looked up to, for making and giving to the bee-world many simple things. The advancing cause of apiculture is giving birth to numerous wide-awake periodicals, equally zealous for the one great truth, which so deeply impressed the mind of Aristotle — that apiculture must move onward; and the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL is leaving no blank space, in its onward course, aiding powerful appeal to the Assembly and in the elevation of our common cause, German people. He stated, among encouraging that which is honorable and true, and exposing deceptions,

But all this well-doing does not fill the bill. Bee-keepers, both male and female, you must raise your standard. With whom you come in contact speak a word to all for the cause, be it in season or out of season, and by all means think it worth while to answer even a foolish question of a child or youth. Early impressions are lasting. Many of the great men in the bee-ranks deeply regret that they did not have a glimpse into this honest industry in the days of their youth. What a power they would have been to the cause now; but, as the saying is, "It is better late then never," and "In union there is strength." A united effort of our experienced bee-keepers will have the tendency to make our periodicals instructive, spicy and palatable; a seasonable hint from experts in the cause, will aid digestion; and the result will be prosperity and success, and on lifting the curtain and looking about us, no horrible monster, killing the cow to get the milk, like the late Huber says, will come to our view.

Maiden Rock, Wis.

### WHITE HONEY.

### Why Honey is Whiter than that of a Few Years Ago.

Written for the Cincinnati Grocer BY CHARLES F. MUTH.

Honey is one of Nature's purest sweets, valuable both as food and medicine. However, it is appreciated by few, comparatively, because not yet understood. The source from which it is derived, determines its quality. It is not generally known that certain flowers only furnish honey, and that different ones furnish different qualities, differing in color and flavor, and tendency to granulate. While the linden or basswood honey of the Northwest commences to granulate in September, or at the approach of cold weather, and has formed a solid granulation, making it as solid as leaf lard a few months afterwards, it requires a month or two longer for clover honey to assume the same solidity. Some qualities of Southern honey, and some of California, require a year or two before granulation is complete.

The granulation of honey is natural to the product, and no deterioration whatever. Flavor and value in every respect remains the same. Experts and judges of honey generally prefer it granulated, while the uninitiated, or parties unacquainted with its nature, suspicion adulteration as soon as their jar of honey begins to show a solid granulation.

ter has been as great a source of trouble to the dealer in his endeavor to convince his customer of the purity of honey as the variety of qualities. The taste of the public as well as that of the individual is cultivated to a certain quality of honey as well as to a certain quality of tea or coffee.

For instance: you may give the best Java coffee to a lover of Rio, and he will pronounce it "off" until he is The same is used to the Java flavor. the case with honey, and is illustrated by the following: Sometime last winter, we sent a keg of honey to the Superintendent of some public institution in Tennessee. It was a mixture of clover and linden honey, and considered by us one of the finest qualities in the world. When remitting, our friend remarked about as follows:

"What you have sent us is certainly a fine article—it is too fine to be natural honey. I shall not believe it to be genuine. The color of genuine honey is brown, and its flavor is not quite as fine as that of the honey you sent us."

Modern improvements, such as the inventions of movable frames, comb foundation, and the honey extractor, have produced a system for bee-keeping, and enabled the bee-keeper not only to exceed all former results as to quantity of the product, but also as to quality. He can keep separate almost all the principal qualities of honey from the different honey-yielding flowers as they develop in their turn and are made use of by bees. The process is simple to the intelligent bee-keeper, who must be acquainted with the honey-flora of his neighborhood, and the time of blooming.

In the southern part of Ohio, for instance, the principal honey yielding flowers are: the fruit blossoms during the latter part of April and the beginning of May, the locust blossom during the latter part of May, and the white clover during the month of June. This ends our honey season. Buckwheat, golden-rod, smart-weed, and other fall blossoms do not yield much in our latitude, but afford a large additional amount to the beekeepers a few hundred miles further

The apple-bloom furnishes a very fine honey of a light brown color. The aroma of the apple-blossom cannot be mistaken. When late frosts of spring, during several years of our experience, had killed all peach-bloom, we learned that peach-blossoms yield a better nectar, consequently there will be no fine fruit blossom honey when peach trees

The lack of knowledge of this mat- lecust blossom, and a color of a rich golden yellow. The early season, however, with its inclement weather during the six or eight days of the locust bloom, prevent a regular harvest.

> The only source we can depend upon in Southern Ohio, the season permitting, is the white clover bloom, the quality of its honey is appreciated by everybody, and needs no further description.

> The poplar tree (American tulip) blooms in more northern latitudes. just before the white clover commences to yield, and furnishes a rich, light brown colored honey of very pleasant If not extracted from the flavor. combs before the clover harvest begins, then the color of the light clover honey is darkened by its predecessor from the tulip tree. Here, also the linden or basswood tree begins to bloom just about at the time when the white clover ceases to yield, and the first extractings are generally a mixture of clover and linden honey, both being of light color, and pleasant flavor, the mixture is appreciated by most parties as fine table honey.

> It is estimated that bees must consume 30 to 40 pounds of honey to manufacture one pound of wax. This sweats out, in tiny little scales, between the segments of their bodies, which the bees take, one from the other, for the forming of their combs. By supplying a colony with sheets of pure beeswax, rolled down as thin as natural combs, and with the impression of the cells on each side of the sheet, a great deal of honey and labor is saved the bees. They show their gratefulness by proceeding at once to finish these wax sheets, work out the impressions and form regular cells in which to rear their brood or store their surplus honey as the case may be.

These sheets of pure beeswax (comb foundation) are fastened under the top-bars of the frames which are suspended in the hive; they are accepted by the bees and finished; regular honey-combs can be taken out of the hive as often as they are filled, emptied of their contents by means of the honey extractor, and returned to the hive to be filled up again, as long as the season lasts, and during every successive season for years afterwards.

The movable frame is the invention of Father Langstroth, formerly of Oxford, but now of Dayton, Ohio. Comb foundation and the honey extractor are German inventions.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

fruit blossom honey when peach trees are in bloom.

Locust is, perhaps, the finest of all honeys with the scent and flavor of the loneys when peach trees dispose of should use the Honey Almanac as a salesman. We have a few left for this year, and offer them at half price. See

### CONVENTION DIRECTORY.

1890. Time and place of meeting. Oct. 29-31.—International American, at Keokuk, Ia. C. P. Dadant, Sec., Hamilton, Ids. Oct. 30.—Turkey Hill, at Wilderman's Sta., Ills. Jan. 1, 2.—Michigan State, at Detroit, Mich. H. D. Cutting, Sec., Clinton, Mich. May 7.—Susquehanna County, at Montrose, Pa. H. M. Soeley, Sec., Harford, Pa.

Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of the time and the place of each future meeting.—The Editor.

#### International Bee-Association.

PRESIDENT-Hon. R. L. Taylor. Lapeer, Mich. SECRETARY-C. P. Dadant ..... Hamilton, Ills.

### National Bee-Keepers' Union.

PRESIDENT—James Heddon .. Dowagiac, Mich. SEC'Y AND MANAGER—T. G. Newman, Chicago.



### Making a Simple Hammock.

An item on page 811 of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL for 1889, about a Christmas BEE JOURNAL for 1889, about a Christmas table, was helpful to us, and we adopted and enjoyed it. The new idea gave great pleasure to the younger ones, and but little trouble to their elders. In return, I would like to give the readers a picture of my hammock. It is not original with me, but is just as good as if it were. It is made of barrel-staves and four pieces of smooth fence-wire each 12 feet long—just a little bridge with the wire suspension at each side, woven over and under each alternate stave at the ends. My little eleven-year-old son made one in half an hour, with a little of my help. We like them better than the netting hammocks. Hang it year-old son made one in half an hour, with a little of my help. We like them better than the netting hammocks. Hang it near the bee-yard, and you will be surprised at the help you will get watching bees.

MRS. B. J. LIVINGSTON.

Center Chain, Minn.

### Specimens of Asters.

You will find enclosed two specimens of fall flowers—the one white, the other blue. What are they? Some say they are asters, while some say they are not. Please reply through the American Bee Journal. Somerdale, O. C. E. McCreery.

The lighter colored of the two is aster tradescanti, and the other is also an aster called Mexican purple, Cosmos bipinnatus. Both are excellent honey-producers.-ED.]

### Bee-Keeping in Nebraska.

Our honey crop in this part of Nebraska Our honey crop in this part of Nebraska is short, very few having taken any honey, though all the bees have enough to live on through the winter. I have 90 colonies, and only about 550 pounds of extracted honey from about 20 colonies; the rest I worked for comb honey, and used mostly drawn combs in the supers, with baits in every case, and I failed to get but one 28-section crate from the 70 colonies, so I am convinced that for this market it pays convinced that for this market it much better to produce extracted honey, for I think I can produce 3 pounds of ex-tracted where I can get one pound of comb

honey. Then I sell all I produce at home, at from 12 to 15. cents, while comb honey is slow sale at 20 cents a section, which seldom weighs a pound, and for this reason I induce my customers to buy 'the extracted, showing them that they get full weight, while with comb honey they get only 14 to 15 ounces, including comb, box and all. At this time I have only about 250 pounds left. Last season I sold all I had, and had to send to Iowa to get some for the trade; it was beautiful white clover honey, but was put up in a burntfor the trade; it was beautiful white clover honey, but was put up in a burntout whisky barrel, and it candied, and customers were afraid it was sugar, lard, or
something else, but when they tested it,
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chaff hives, out-doors, and also some Simnlicity hives: then others in cellars; but plicity hives; then others in cellars; but for this latitude I prefer the cellar for winfor this latitude I prefer the cellar for win-tering. There is scarcely any honey on the market, of any kind. I seldom place any of mine on sale in stores, only on special orders, and allow none sold for less than 15 cents per pound. This season I use the one quart Mason jars. R. R. Ryan. Bradshaw, Nebr., Oct. 11, 1890.

#### Past Two Seasons' Results

I commenced the season of 1889 with 71 colonies of bees in fair condition, but the latter part of May and first part of June about half of the colonies dwindled down to one quart, and some to about one hand-ful of bees. But just as soon as warm But just as soon as warm ful of bees. But just as soon as warm weather began, they recruited right up. I worked 18 colonies for comb honey, and 53 for extracted, and secured 1,723 pounds of comb honey, and 8,635 pounds of extracted, beside 90 Langstroth frames of good soled honey.

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In the spring of 1890 I took out of the cellar 90 colonies alive, which were put into the cellar Nov. 19, 1889. By doubling up, on account of queenlessness and spring dwindling, I had 75 colonies left. I worked 23 colonies for comb honey, and 52 for extracted, and obtained 79 pounds of comb honey, and 1,100 pounds of extracted honey, and increased them, by natural swarming, to 91 colonies, and each colony has from 25 to 40 pounds of good honey to carry them through the winter. This was the poorest season we have had here since I commenced keeping bees in 1866.

WM. Seitz.

Hustisford, Wis., Oct. 6, 1890.

### Honey Crop in Iowa.

The honey crop here, as elsewhere, was almost an entire failure. There is no comb honey, and very little extracted; still, by careful management, I secured 42 gallons careful management, I secured 42 gallons of extracted honey from 3 colonies, spring count, and 2 colonies increase by dividing. The honey is the finest I have ever had or seen. Last year 5 colonies, spring count, produced 130 gallons of extracted honey, and 12 natural swarms. This county is certainly very rich in honey, being high and dry, and large pastures. This year flowers were as abundant as ever, and the weather was favorable enough most of the time in July and August for bees to be out and at work, but there was no honey. In the forepart of the season the air was too damp; in the latter part, the ground was the forepart of the season the air was too damp; in the latter part, the ground was too dry. At first, not enough sap would evaporate to leave a large residue of nectar, and later on not enough sap would circulate. I do not believe, as so often stated, that heat consumes any nectar in the flowers, nor do flowers ever contain nectar before they open. A moist soil and dry, warm air are the most favorable conditions for producing a honey-flow. We

had both the past summer, but not at the same time; hence our short honey-flow came, not when the air dried off and before the earth also became dry and hard. There is no late honey here, although the bees worked very late. Some have not enough

Taking Mr. Dadant's advice, I experimented somewhat with large hives this summer, and though the season was not summer, and though the season was favorable for the experiment, still I think they will prove a success. I winter my lavorable for the capetalist. I winter my bees in the cellar, and have had no loss, ex-cept one colony, and that was caused by a

I think that Prof. Cook will have to admit, some day, that bees do "boil down" the contents of their honey-sacs "on the fly," whenever necessary.

J. H. STARK.

Waukon, Iowa, Oct. 10, 1890.

### Unfavorable Season for Bees.

The bees did not get much honey the past now, while they might be getting a fall crop, it rains all the time. Honey sells for 12½ cents per pound here.

B. E. BROWN. Prairie du Chien, Wis., Oct. 12, 1890.

#### Season's Results with Rees.

During the present season I obtained 85 gallons of extracted honey, and 580 pounds of comb honey from 23 colonies in the spring, besides increasing them to 43 colonies. The honey is all sold except 60 pounds of comb honey. The extracted sold at 75 cents per gallon, and comb honey at 12½ cents per pound.

Birds, Ills., Oct. 11, 1890.

### Results of the Past Season

I started in the spring of 1890 with 40 colonies, all in good condition. The spring opened well, and the prospects were good in April, but May was cold and windy, June was too wet, and July was a total failure. August was the month for winter stores. My bees are in good condition for winter—better than I expected they would be. I had 14 swarms from 40 colonies; I divided 3 colonies, and that made 57 colonies in July 1922 rounds of divided 3 colonies, and that made 57 colonies in all. I obtained only 222 pounds of honey this year from 57 colonies. Those that winter there bees this winter will make something next year. This year will wipe out the fogy bee-keepers. My last year's crop was 1,500 pounds from 48 colonies.

Mankato, Minn., Oct. 8, 1890.

#### Japanese Buckwheat, etc.

I had the Japanese and common buck-wheat growing side by side, and found the bees working just the same on one kind as on the other. On marsh land, here on my bees working just the same on one kind as on the other. On marsh land, here on my place, the Japanese buckwheat stood up nice and straight, while the common was badly lodged. I shall keep the Japanese only for seed next year.

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In this part of the country buckwheat is not generally considered a paying crop, but I have found it otherwise. For profit the ground must be well plowed with a breaking plow; next, well harrowed, and sown from ½ to ¾ bushel per acre. The ground should have the same culture that a thrifty farmer would give wheat ground, and sown about June 20. If these rules are complied with, there will not be so many disgusted with growing it. Cornfields that have been destroyed with wireworms, are best for the crop—only the seed.

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is to be sown and harrowed in, providing the ground is clean.

I commenced the season of 1890 with 40 colonies of bees in good condition, increased them to 55 full colonies, and doubled back to 50 colonies. I took off 150 pounds of comb honey, and fed 160 pounds of granulated sugar syrup. About half of the colonies gathered enough natural stores to winter on, and the other half I fed each from 3 to 18 pounds of syrup. My neighbors often ask me why the bees did so poorly this season. The best answer that I can give, is that the flowers furnished no nectar worth speaking of. To sum the business up, it is just a little discouraging, but as I have about \$300 in bees and hives, I will stick to bee-keeping until I find just what there is in it by experience, before I drop it.

C. A. Bunch. drop it. Nye, Ind., Oct. 13, 1890.

### Hunting Wild Bees.

Take good honey and a glass tumbler; go to where the bees work on the flowers, go to where the bees work on the flowers, capture one in the tumbler, and cut a thin slice of honey, which lay on a strip of board or flat stone. Now turn the tumbler upside down, over the honey with the bee in. Place your hat over the tumbler until the bee is at work at the honey, then take the hat and tumbler away quietly, so as not to excite the bee; wait until the first bee has filled herself. If the tree is not over one mile away, the bees will return in 20 minutes, if not windy. When the bees begin to come in numbers, then mix the honey with water, but not too thin. If the begin to come in numbers, then mix the honey with water, but not too thin. If the tree is not more than ¼ of a mile away, the bees will return in 10 or 12 minutes, so you can know how far away to hunt. If two miles away, the bees will stay over an hour, if they return at all. I have tested this plan thoroughly.

D. D. Johnson. this plan thoroughly. Summit Mills, Pa.

### My Experience in Bee-Keeping.

I bought 5 colonies of bees one year ago in August, and made boxes for wintering 8 inches larger than the hive, almost waterproof. In the front I had an opening for the bees to get out, and in the space around the hive I put clover chaff. In March I fed the bees 35 pounds of granulated sugar syrup, right on top of the brood-combs, removing the pillow, and packed with rags. By the middle of May the hives were running over with bees, so that I hardly knew what to do. Soon the apple bloom came, and the wet and cold weather set in—poor little bees, how hard they seemed to work, but all in vain. They got some honey, then they commenced to swarm in June. I had 5 swarms, which I secured, and one went to the woods. I got 80 pounds of comb honey from clover. The 5 colonies have a nice lot of honey for winter—one has 13 Langstroth frames full. The old colonies are in good condition for winter, already packed as stated before. JACOB MOORE.

Ionia, Mich., Oct. 13, 1890. I bought 5 colonies of bees one year ago

All Who Subscribe for the AMERI-CAN BEE JOURNAL can hereafter have our ILLUSTRATED HOME JOURNAL also, from the time their subscriptions are received to Jan. 1. 1892—both papers for only \$1.35. We can also furnish Gleanings in Bee-Culture for same time with the above, for \$2.15 for all three periodicals This is an offer that should be accepted by all who keep bees, and desire the regular visits of these standard publications-all three pe riodicals from now to Jan. 1, 1892, for the



ALFRED H. NEWMAN, BUSINESS MANAGER.

## Business Aotices.

Subscribers who do not receive their papers promptly, should notify us at once.

\$1.00, and we will present you with a nice Pocket Dictionary.

Red Labels are nice for Pails which hold from 1 to 10 lbs. of honey. Price \$1.00 per hundred, with name and address printed. Sample free.

Calvert's No. 1 Phenol, mentioned in Cheshire's Pamphlet on pages 16 and 17, as a cure for foul brood, can be procured at this office at 25 cents per ounce, by express.

\$2.00, and we will present you with a "Globe" Bee-Veil for your trouble. (See the fuller notice in the advertising col-

The date on the wrapper-label of this paper indicates the end of the month to which you have paid. If that is past, please send us a dollar to advance that date another

Please send us the names of your neighbors who keep bees, and we will send them sample copies of the BEE JOURNAL. Then please call upon them and get them to subscribe with you.

Newspapers will be clubbed with our Jour-NAL at \$1.85 for the two; or with both our HOME JOURNAL and BEE JOURNAL for \$2.25 for all three papers

& Son" in this city, our letters sometimes get mixed. Please write American Bee Journal on the corner of your envelopes to save confusion and delay.

Systematic work in the Apiary will Use the Apiary Register. Its cost is pay. Use the Apiary Register. triffing. Prices:

For 50 colonies (120 pages) .....\$1 00
" 100 colonies (220 pages) ..... 1 25
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When talking about Bees to your friend or neighbor, you will oblige us by commending the BEE JOURNAL to him, and commending the BEE JOURNAL to him, and taking his subscription to send with your renewal. For this work we will present you with a copy of the Convention Hand Book by mail, postpaid. It sells at 50 cents.

A "Binder" made especially for the American Bee Journal, and lettered in gold, makes a very convenient way of preserving the copies of the Bee Journal as fast as they are received. We offer it, postpaid, for 60 cents; or as a premium for two new subscriptions, with \$2.00. It cannot be mailed to Canada.

### HONEY AND BEESWAX MARKET.

DENVER, Oct. 13.—We quote: 1-lbs., first grade, 16@18c. Extracted, 7@8c. Beeswax, 20@25c.

J. M. CLARK COM. CO., 1517 Blake St.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—Market is strong at 17@18 ts. for white 1-lbs.; white 2-lbs., 16@17 cents. txtracted. 7½@8c. No beeswax on hand. BLAKE & RIPLEY, 57 Chatham Street.

DETROIT, Oct. 13.—No white honey in the market; dark or fall honey sells at 14@15c.— Extracted, 7@8c. Beeswax, 27@28c. M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Mich.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—We quote: Fancy 1-lbs., white, 17@18c.; 2-lbs., white, 14@15c. Off grades, 1-lbs., 14@15c.; 2-lbs., 12@13c. Buckwheat, 1-lbs., 12@13c.; 2-lbs., 10@11c.—Extracted, white clover and basswood, 8@9c.; buckwheat, 6@7c.; California, 6½@7½ centes; Southern, 65@70c. per gallon. Demand good. HILDRETH BROS. & SEGELKEN, 28-30 West Broadway.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 11.—Market is in good condition for honey; demand is steady and good values maintained, while the supply is fair to meet the current demands. We quote: Choice white 1-lbs., 17@18c.; good white 1-lbs. 16@17c. Dark and old 1-lbs., 10@12c. Extracted, white in barrels, 8½@9c.; in kegs or tin, 9@9½c.; dark, in barrels or kegs, 6@7c.—Beeswax, 26@30c.

A. V. BISHOP, 142 W. Water st.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Best grades of honey sell at 17@18c. For brown and dark in uncleaned sections there is a light demand, the prices having to be shaded to meet the views of the few buyers there are for that grade.—Extracted, steady at 7@8c.—demand is good. Beeswax, 27@28c.

R. A. BURNETT, 161 S. Water St.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 8.—We quote: White 1-lbs., 16@18c.; dark, 12@14c. Receipts are light. We have received several carloads from California, of comb and extracted—1-lbs. we quote at the same price as native. We quote white 2-lbs. at 15@16c.; Extra C. and C. at 14 @15c. Extracted, 6@7c. Beeswax, 25c. CLEMONS, MASON & CO., Cor. 4th and Walnut Sts.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—New honey arriving very slowly, demand active, and all receipts are taken promptly. We quote: White clover 1-lbs., 16@18c.; 2-lbs., 14@15c.; dark 1-lbs., 11@12c; 2-lbs., 9@10c. Extracted meets with quick sale, values ranging from 6½@7½ cts., depending upon quality and style of package. Beeswax, 28@30c.

S. T. FISH & CO., 189 S. Water St.

ALBANY, (N.Y.), Oct, 14.—The market is in better shape than for several years, receipts are moderate, and demand is good. Buyers realize that the crop is short, but as sugars, syrups, and other sweets are cheap, caution should be used against getting honey above free consumption price. We are selling white extra, 18@20c.; medium white, 15@16c. Medium, 14@15c.; dark, 13@14c. Extracted—white, 9@10c.; amber, 7@8c.; dark, 7@7\fac{1}{2}c.

H. R. WRIGHT, 326 to 330 Broadway.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.—The demand for extracted honey is good, with almost no dark on the market. We have bought the second carload of California honey, for which there is a good trade; but it will not fill the place of Southern honey with many manufacturers. Extracted honey brings 5½@8 cents a pound. There is no comb honey in our market.

Beeswax is in good demand at 24@26c., for good to choice yellow. C. F. MUTH & SON, Corner Freeman & Central Aves.

New Subscribers can have the BEE JOURNAL and the ILLUSTRATED HOME JOUR-NAL from now until the end of 1891 for \$1.35. This is a rare opportunity of clubbing two valuable periodicals for a slight advance upon the price of one, and getting the rest of this year free.

### A New Method of Treating Disease.

HOSPITAL REMEDIES.

What are they? There is a new departure in the treatment of disease. It consists in the collection of the specifics used by noted specialists of Europe and America, and bringing them within the reach of all. For bringing them within the reach of all. For instance, the treatment pursued by special physicians who treat indigestion, stomach and liver troubles only, was obtained and prepared. The treatment of other physicians, celebrated for curing catarrh, was procured, and so on till these incomparable cures now include disease of the lungs, kidneys, female weakness, rheumatism and nervous debility.

This new method of "one remedy for one disease" must appeal to the common-sense

This new method of "one remedy for one disease" must appeal to the common-sense of all sufferers, many of whom have experienced the ill effects, and thoroughly realize the absurdity of the claims of Patent Medicines which are guaranteed to cure every ill out of a single bottle, and the use of which, as statistics prove, has ruined more stomachs than alcohol. A circular describing these new remedies is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage, by on receipt of stamp to pay postage, by Hospital Remedy Company, Toronto, Can-

da, sole proprietors. 51D26t 1m1v.

The "Farm-Poultry" is a 20-page monthly, published in Boston at 50 cents per year. It is issued with a colored cover and is finely illustrated throughout.

We have arranged to club the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL with the Farm-Poultry at \$1.35 per year for the two. Or with the ILLUSTRATED HOME JOURNAL at \$1.75 for the three.

### Advertisements.

25,000 pounds of the very Finest COMB HONEY, in scant 1-lb. Sections, put up in holding 12 Sections—glass on one side of the Cases, showing off the honey nicely. A very fancy lot. The price is 20 cents per pound on board the cars here. Who wants the lot?

L. W. BALDWIN & SON. INDEPENDENCE, MO. Mention the American Bee Journal.

## GROUND CORK

## Packing Bees for Winter.

THIS consists of small pieces about the size of a pea, and is an excellent thing for packing Bees in winter. Prices: In original packages of 100 pounds, \$4.00, measuring 14 bushels.; smaller quantities, 10 cents per lb.; or a seamless sack, containing 15 lbs., \$1.00.

THOMAS G. NEWMAN & SON. 246 East Madison Street, - CHICAGO, ILL.

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Our entire business has been Removed to

### BEVERLY, MASS.

Address all Letters to E. L. PRATT. Pratt Bee Farm, Beverly, Mass. (formerly Marlboro, Mass) 3A42t

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I bought 5 colonies of bees one year ago in August, and made boxes for wintering 8 inches larger than the hive, almost waterproof. In the front I had an opening for the bees to get out, and in the space around the hive I put clover chaff. In March I fed the bees 35 pounds of granulated sugar syrup, right on top of the brood-combs, removing the pillow, and packed with rags. By the middle of May the hives were running over with bees, so that I hardly knew what to do. Soon the apple bloom came, and the wet and cold weather set in—poor little bees, how hard they seemed to work, but all in vain. They got some honey, then they commenced to swarm in June. I had 5 swarms, which I secured, and one went to the woods. I got 80 pounds of comb honey from clover. The 5 colonies have a nice lot of honey for winter—one has 13 Langstroth frames full. The old colonies are in good condition for winter, already packed as stated before. Jacob Moore.

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ALFRED H. NEWMAN. BUSINESS MANAGER.

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\$2.00, and we will present you with a "Globe" Bee-Veil for your trouble. (See the fuller notice in the advertising col-Send us two new subscriptions, with

The date on the wrapper-label of this paper indicates the end of the month to which you have paid. If that is past, please send us a dollar to advance that date another

Please send us the names of your neighbors who keep bees, and we will send them sample copies of the BEE JOURNAL. Then please call upon them and get them to subscribe with you.

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& As there is another firm of "Newman & Son" in this city, our letters sometimes get mixed. Please write American Bee Journal on the corner of your envelopes to save confusion and delay

Systematic work in the Apiary will Use the Apiary Register. Its cost is 13 pay. Use the Apiary Register. trifling. Prices:

For 50 colonies (120 pages) ......\$1 00
" 100 colonies (220 pages) ...... 1 25
" 200 colonies (420 pages) ..... 1 50

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### HONEY AND BEESWAX MARKET.

DENVER, Oct. 13.—We quote: 1-lbs., first grade, 16@18c. Extracted, 7@8c. Beeswax, 20@25c.

J. M. CLARK COM, CO., 1517 Blake St.

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DETROIT, Oct. 13.—No white honey in the market; dark or fall honey sells at 14@15c.— Extracted, 7@8c. Beeswax, 27@28c. M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Mich.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13,—We quote: Fancy 1-lbs., white, 17@18c.; 2-lbs., white, 14@15c. Off grades, 1-lbs., 14@15c.; 2-lbs., 12@13c. Buckwheat, 1-lbs., 12@13c.; 2-lbs., 10@11c.—Extracted, white clover and basswood, 8@9c.; buckwheat, 6@7c.; California, 6½@7½ cents; Southern, 65@70c. per gallon. Demand good. HILDRETH BROS. & SEGELKEN, 28-30 West Broadway.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 11.—Market is in good condition for honey; demand is steady and good values maintained, while the supply is fair to meet the current demands. We quote: Choice white 1-lbs., 17@18c.; good white 1-lbs. 16@17c. Dark and old 1-lbs., 10@12c. Extracted, white in barrels, 8½@9c.; in kegs or tin, 9@9½c.; dark, in barrels or kegs, 6@7c.—Beeswax, 26@30c.

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CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Best grades of honey sell at 17@18c. For brown and dark in uncleaned sections there is a light demand, the prices having to be shaded to meet the views of the few buyers there are for that grade.—Extracted, steady at 7@8c.—demand is good. Beeswax, 27@28c.

R. A. BURNETT, 161 S. Water St.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 8.—We quote: White 1-lbs., 16@18c.; dark, 12@14c. Receipts are light. We have received several carloads from California, of comb and extracted—1-lbs. we quote at the same price as native. We quote white 2-lbs at 15@16c; Extra C. and C. at 14 @15c. Extracted, 6@7c. Beeswax, 25c. CLEMONS, MASON & CO., Cor. 4th and Walnut Sts.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—New honey arriving very slowly, demand active, and all receipts are taken promptly. We quote: White clover 1-lbs., 16@18c.; 2-lbs., 14@15c.; dark 1-lbs., 11@12c; 2-lbs., 9@16c. Extracted meets with quick sale, values ranging from 6½@7½ cts., depending upon quality and style of package. Beeswax, 28@30c.

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ALBANY, (N.Y.), Oct. 14.—The market is in better shape than for several years, receipts are moderate, and demand is good. Buyers realize that the crop is short, but as sugars, syrups, and other sweets are cheap, caution should be used against getting honey above free consumption price. We are selling white extra, 18@20e.; medium white, 15@16c. Medium, 14@15c.; dark, 13@14c. Extracted—white, 9@10c.; amber, 7@8c.; dark, 7@7½c.

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HOSPITAL REMEDIES.

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What are they? There is a new departure in the treatment of disease. It consists in the collection of the specifics used by noted specialists of Europe and America, and bringing them within the reach of all. For instance, the treatment pursued by special physicians who treat indigestion, stomach and liver troubles only, was obtained and prepared. The treatment of other physicians, celebrated for curing catarrh, was procured, and so on till these incomparable cures now include disease of the lungs, kidneys, female weakness, rheumatism and nervous debility.

This new method of "one remedy for one disease" must appeal to the common-sense

This new method of "one remedy for one disease" must appeal to the common-sense of all sufferers, many of whom have experienced the ill effects, and thoroughly realize the absurdity of the claims of Patent Medicines which are guaranteed to cure every ill out of a single bottle, and the use of which, as statistics prove, has ruined more stomachs than alcohol. A circular describing these new remedies is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage, by Hospital Remedy Company, Toronto, Canada, sole proprietors. ada, sole proprietors. 51D26t 1m1y.

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L. W. BALDWIN & SON. INDEPENDENCE, MO. Mention the American Bee Journal.

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### BEVERLY, MASS.

Address all Letters to E. L. PRATT, Pratt Bee Farm, Beverly, Mass. (formerly Marlboro, Mass) 3A42t

honey. Then I sell all I produce at home, honey. Then I sell all I produce at home, at from 12 to 15 cents, while comb honey is slow sale at 20 cents a section, which seldom weighs a pound, and for this reason I induce my customers to buy 'the extracted, showing them that they get full weight, while with comb honey they get only 14 to 15 ounces, including comb, box and all. At this time I have only about 250 pounds left. Last season I sold all I had, and had to send to Iowa to get some for the trade; it was beautiful white clover honey, but was put up in a huntfor the trade; it was beautiful white clover honey, but was put up in a burntout whisky barrel, and it candied, and customers were afraid it was sugar, lard, or
something else, but when they tested it,
they invariably took some, and it was soon
gone. Bees are all in good condition for
winter, and are wintered in all ways—in
chaff hives, out-doors, and also some Simplicity hives; then others in cellars; but
for this latitude I prefer the cellar for wintering. There is scarcely any honey on the for this latitude I prefer the cellar for win-tering. There is scarcely any honey on the market, of any kind. I seldom place any of mine on sale in stores, only on special orders, and allow none sold for less than 15 cents per pound. This season I use the one quart Mason jars. R. R. Ryan. Bradshaw, Nebr., Oct. 11, 1890.

#### Past Two Seasons' Results.

I commenced the season of 1889 with 71 colonies of bees in fair condition, but the latter part of May and first part of June about half of the colonies dwindled down to one quart, and some to about one hand-ful of bees. But just as soon as warm ful of bees. But just as soon as warm weather began, they recruited right up. I worked 18 colonies for comb honey, and 58 for extracted, and secured 1,723 pounds of comb honey, and 8,635 pounds of ex-tracted, beside 90 Langstroth frames of

good, sealed honey.
In the spring of 1890 I took out of the cellar 90 colonies alive, which were not cellar 90 colonies alive, which were put into the cellar Nov. 19, 1889. By doub-ling up, on account of queenlessness and spring dwindling, I had 75 colonies left. I worked 23 colonies for comb honey, and 52 for extracted, and obtained 79 pounds 52 for extracted, and obtained 79 pounds of comb honey, and 1,100 pounds of extracted honey, and increased them, by natural swarming, to 91 colonies, and each colony has from 25 to 40 pounds of good honey to carry them through the winter. This was the poorest season we have had here since I commenced keeping bees in 1866.

WM. SEITZ.

Hustisford, Wis., Oct. 6, 1890.

### Honey Crop in lowa.

The honey crop here, as elsewhere, was almost an entire failure. There is no comb honey, and very little extracted; still, by careful management, I secured 42 gallons of extracted honey from 3 colonies, count, and 2 colonies increase by dividing. The honey is the finest I have ever had or The honey is the finest I have ever had or seen. Last year 5 colonies, spring count, produced 130 gallons of extracted honey, and 12 natural swarms. This county is certainly very rich in honey, being high and dry, and large pastures. This year flowers were as abundant as ever, and the weather was favorable enough most of the time in July and August for bees to be out and at work, but there was no honey. In the forepart of the season the air was too damp: in the latter part, the ground was damp; in the latter part, the ground was too dry. At first, not enough sap would evaporate to leave a large residue of nec-tar, and later on not enough sap would circulate. I do not believe, as so often stated, that heat consumes any nectar in the flowers are do flowers aver contain the flowers, nor do flowers ever contain nectar before they open. A moist soil and dry, warm air are the most favorable con-ditions for producing a honey-flow. We

had both the past summer, but not at the same time; hence our short honey-flow came, not when the air dried off and before the earth also became dry and hard. There is no late honey here, although the bees worked very late. Some have not enough

Taking Mr. Dadant's advice, I experimented somewhat with large hives this summer, and though the season was not summer, and though the season was not favorable for the experiment, still I think in the season was not favorable for the experiment, still I think favorable for the experiment, still rever a success. I winter my they will prove a success. I winter my bees in the cellar, and have had no loss, except one colony, and that was caused by a

I think that Prof. Cook will have to admit, some day, that bees do "boil down" the contents of their honey-sacs "on the fly," whenever necessary.

J. H. STARK.

Waukon, Iowa, Oct. 10, 1890.

#### Unfavorable Season for Bees.

The bees did not get much honey the past season on account of the dry weather, and now, while they might be getting a fall crop, it rains all the time. Honey sells for 121/4 cents per pound here.

Prairie du Chien, Wis., Oct. 12, 1890.

### Season's Results with Bees.

During the present season I obtained 85 gallons of extracted honey, and 580 pounds of comb honey from 23 colonies in the spring, besides increasing them to 43 colonies. The honey is all sold except 60 pounds of comb honey. The extracted sold at 75 cents per gallon, and comb honey at 12½ cents per pound.

Birds, Ills., Oct. 11, 1890.

### Results of the Past Season

Results of the Past Season.

I started in the spring of 1890 with 40 colonies, all in good condition. The spring opened well, and the prospects were good in April, but May was cold and windy, June was too wet, and July was a total failure. August was the month for winter stores. My bees are in good condition for winter—better than I expected they would be. I had 14 swarms from 40 colonies; I divided 3 colonies, and that made 57 colonies in all. I obtained only 222 pounds of honey this year from 57 colonies. Those that winter there bees this winter will make something next year. This year will wipe out the fogy bee-keepers. My last year's crop was 1,500 pounds from 43 colonies.

Mankato, Minn., Oct. 8, 1890.

#### Japanese Buckwheat, etc.

I had the Japanese and common buck-wheat growing side by side, and found the bees working just the same on one kind as on the other. On marsh land, here on my bees working just the same on one kind as on the other. On marsh land, here on my place, the Japanese buckwheat stood up nice and straight, while the common was badly lodged. I shall keep the Japanese only for seed next year.

In this part of the country buckwheat is In this part of the country buckwheat is not generally considered a paying crop, but I have found it otherwise. For profit the ground must be well plowed with a breaking plow; next, well harrowed, and sown from ½ to ¾ bushel per acre. The ground should have the same culture that a thrifty farmer would give wheat ground, and sown about June 20. If these rules are complied with, there will not be so many disgusted with growing it. Cornfields that have been destroyed with wireworms, are best for the crop—only the seed

s to be sown and harrowed in, providing

is to be sown and harrowed in, providing the ground is clean.

I commenced the season of 1890 with 40 colonies of bees in good condition, increased them to 55 full colonies, and doubled back to 50 colonies. I took off 150 pounds of comb honey, and fed 160 pounds of granulated sugar syrup. About half of the colonies gathered enough natural stores to winter on, and the other half I fed each from 3 to 18 pounds of syrup. My neighbors often ask me why the bees did so poorly this season. The best answer that I can give, is that the flowers furnished no nectar worth speaking of. To sum the business up, it is just a little discouraging, but as I have about \$300 in bees and hives, I will stick to bee-keeping until I find just what there is in it by experience, before I drop it.

Nye, Ind., Oct. 13, 1890. drop it. Nye, Ind., Oct. 13, 1890.

### Hunting Wild Bees.

Take good honey and a glass tumbler; go to where the bees work on the flowers, capture one in the tumbler, and cut a thin slice of honey, which lay on a strip of board or flat stone. Now turn the tumbler upside down, over the honey with the bee in. Place your hat over the tumbler until the bee is at work at the honey, then take the hat and tumbler away quietly, so as not to excite the bee; wait until the first bee has filled herself. If the tree is not over one mile away, the bees will return in 20 minutes, if not windy. When the bees begin to come in numbers, then mix the honey with water, but not too thin. If the begin to come in numbers, then mix the honey with water, but not too thin. If the tree is not more than ¼ of a mile away, the bees will return in 10 or 12 minutes, so you can know how far away to hunt. If two miles away, the bees will stay over an hour, if they return at all. I have tested this plan thoroughly.

D. D. Johnson. this plan thoroughly. Summit Mills, Pa.

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THESE Pails have full covers, and are excellent for selling Honey in the Home Market; and after the Honey granulates in them, it can be shipped sinywhere with perfect safety. All sizes have a bail, or handle, and when empty are useful in every household.



The engraving shows STRAIGHT TIN PAILS, of which there are 3 sizes, holding respectively 3, 5 and 10 lbs. of Honey. Assorted Samples of the 3 sizes will be sent by express for 40 cts. In quantities, the prices are:

Per doz. Per 100
Gallon...holds 10 lbs ...\$1.80...\$12.00
% Gallon holds 5 lbs.... 1.50... 9.00
Quart, holds 3 lbs..... 1.20... 7.00

The second engraving represents
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